

PATENT SPECIFICATION

1,142,774

DRAWINGS ATTACHED.

Date of Application and filing Complete Specification:

5 Sept., 1967.

No. 40442/67.

Application made in United States of America (No. 631,532) on
17 April, 1967.

Complete Specification Published: 12 Feb., 1969.

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1,142,774

Index at Acceptance:—G4 A(4X, 5B, 5X, 9X, 12C, 12N); G3 N(1B, 1X).

Int. Cl.:—G 06 f 15/20.

COMPLETE SPECIFICATION.

Error Correcting System for Use with Plotters, Machine Tools and the like.

We, THE GERBER SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENT COMPANY, a corporation organized under the laws of the State of Connecticut, one of the United States of America, of South Windsor, State of Connecticut, whose mailing address is P.O. Box 305, Hartford, Connecticut, United States of America, do hereby declare the invention, for which we pray that a patent may be granted to us, and the method by which it is to be performed, to be particularly described in and by the following statement:—

This invention relates to numerically controlled devices such as plotters, machine tools or the like for automatically positioning a driven part relative to a reference member in response to coded input commands, and deals more particularly with a system useful in such devices for improving their positioning accuracy by overcoming repeatable mechanical errors.

When a mechanical positioning device, such as a plotter or machine tool is manufactured, the accuracy of its mechanical response to input command signals is limited, at least in part, by the accuracy with which various mechanical parts such as guide ways or lead screws are made. Guide ways, for example, are never perfectly straight, and this lack of straightness results in repeatable non-linearities or errors in the performance of the device. Likewise, the lead screws and other parts of the drive system between the driving motor or motors and the driven part give rise to repeatable errors in the positioning accuracy due to the impossibility of manufacturing such parts to perfect tolerances. There are also some non-repeatable inaccuracies in all positioning devices caused by hysteresis, dirt, and other factors which cannot be corrected by the system of this invention. These non-repeatable errors, however, are often small in comparison to the repeatable errors so that a significant improvement in the overall positioning accuracy of a device may be made by reducing or eliminating the repeatable errors.

The general aim of this invention is therefore to accomplish an improvement in the accuracy with which a positioning device such as a plotter or machine tool may position a driven part by providing a system for overcoming the repeatable mechanical errors present in such a device.

This invention involves a system for positioning a driven part in a numerically controlled positioning device including a digital computer having a memory. In the setting up of the system the driven part is commanded to move to various positions spread over its field of movement and after it reaches each such position its actual position is accurately measured to determine the error between the commanded position and the actual position. The values of the errors thus determined are fed into the memory device to form a table of error values versus part position. Thereafter, as the driven part is moved to different positions relative to the reference member the computer memory is interrogated and error values from the table are used to correct the commands transmitted to the motor drivers to take into account the repeatable error associated with the position of the driven part. The system of the invention includes, in addition to the memory device for storing the error table an input device for providing position input commands, one or more motors for driving the driven part, and a digital computer for converting the input commands into corrected output commands transmitted to the motors, said out-

put commands being corrected by values of error extracted from said computer memory in accordance with the position of the part.

5 The drawing shows in schematic block diagram form a system embodying this invention as applied to an X—Y plotter.

A part positioning system embodying the present invention and applied particularly to an X—Y plotter is shown by way of example in the drawing. Referring to the drawing, the illustrated system includes an input device 10, a digital computer 12 and an X—Y plotter indicated generally at 14. The plotter 14 includes a driven part 16, such as a pen carriage, print head or the like, which is movable to any point over a reference member consisting of a sheet 18 of paper or the like fixed to the bed of the plotter. Movement of the driven part 16 along one axis, referred to as the X axis, relative to the sheet 18 is effected by a lead screw 20. The lead screw 20 is in turn carried by a carriage 22 which is movable along another axis, referred to as the Y axis, relative to the paper 18 by another lead screw 24. The lead screw 20 is driven by an associated motor 26 and the lead screw 24 is driven by an associated motor 28. Each of the motors 26 and 28 may be individual motors or groups of motors suitably drivingly connected. Each of the motors 26 and 28 is preferably, although not necessarily, a stepping motor the energization of which is controlled by an associated motor driver 30 or 32. Drivingly connected with the lead screw 20 is an encoder 27 which through the line 31 transmits signals to the computer 12 representing the position of the part 16 along the X axis as determined by the angular position of the lead screw 20. Likewise an encoder 29 is drivingly connected with the lead screw 24 and transmits signals to the computer through the line 33 representing the position of the part 16 along the Y axis as determined by the angular position of the lead screw 24.

The input device 10 may take various different forms, and may, for example, consist of a punched paper tape reader, magnetic tape reader, or an "on-stream" data generating device. It in any event serves to provide the computer 12 with input commands, generally in coded numerical form, representing positions to which the driven part 16 is to be moved. A Y input command representing the position to which the part is to be moved along the Y axis is supplied on the line 34, and an X input command representing the position to which the part is to be moved along the X axis is provided on the line 36. The computer 12 in turn operates to convert the input commands on the lines 34 and 36 to output commands transmitted to the motor drivers

32 and 30, respectively, the output command for the Y axis motor driver 32 being supplied on the line 38 and the output command for the X motor driver 30 being supplied on the line 40. In the case where the motors 26 and 28 are stepping motors the commands on each of the lines 38 and 40 consist of electrical pulses with each pulse representing one change in the state of energization of the associated stepping motor and one increment of movement of the driven part 16 along the associated axis.

Associated with the computer 12 is a memory device 42, which is charged with a table of error values versus part or reference positions. These error values are in turn related to the amounts by which the position of the driven part has to be corrected at each reference point, in order to cause such position to coincide with or at least move closer to the commanded position, when the computer is operated without using such error values. The computer 12 is in turn programmed so as to extract error values from the memory device 42 in accordance with its position and to use the same to correct the output commands appearing on the lines 38 and 40 so as to reduce the error which would otherwise be present in the positioning of the driven part 16.

The error value versus reference position table which is stored in the memory device 42 may be made by using accurate measuring means, such as a laser interferometer, to determine the true position of the driven part relative to the sheet 18 or other reference member. The driven part is commanded through a number of reference positions spread over its field of movement by input commands supplied by the input means 10. As the driven part reaches each supposed reference position its true position is measured and compared with the commanded position to obtain the error value or values for such reference position. By driving the driven part through a grid of positions spread over the entire area of the reference member 18 error values may be obtained on a two axis basis, with an X error value and a Y error value associated with each reference point. From this an error table is set up which actually represents a family of correction curves, the error values associated with each reference point being dependent on, or a function of, the position of the driven part 16 along both of its axes of movement.

The error table contained in the memory device 42 may be generated automatically under computer program control utilizing inputs to the computer from the measuring equipment for determining the true position of the driven part and comparing these inputs with the commanded positions from

the input device 10 to determine the error values which are then automatically transmitted to the memory device 42. The table may also be made manually if the number of reference points is not too large. For a two axis device such as the plotter 14 a grid or matrix of reference points is preferably established at fixed grid intervals along each axis. For example, a grid of lines on the X and Y axes spaced one inch apart would have 100 intersections or reference points for a ten inch by ten inch area. An error table for this size of area and interval distance may be manually calculated, but for larger areas and/or smaller intervals the number of intersections becomes quite large and the generation of the table by automatic means is preferred.

As an alternative to constructing an error table based on a grid of reference points spread over the entire area of the field of movement of the driven part, the error table in many cases may be simplified and based on error values obtained by taking error readings at a number of reference points spaced from one another on a single line along each axis. This alternative technique is adaptable to positioning devices, such as many plotters, which utilize guide ways and lead screws to operate and control the positioning of the driven part. These devices characteristically have repeatable positioning errors along each axis a major portion of which are due to repeatable non-linearities in the lead screw and guide ways. These repeatable non-linearities due to the lead screw and guide ways are in turn not dependent on the position of the driven part relative to the other axis, and therefore for each axis only one set of error readings along the axis need be taken. In the case of the previously described ten inch by ten inch area with one inch intervals between the reference points, the number of reference points is by this method reduced to ten reference points along one axis and ten reference points along the other axis for a total of twenty reference points. This method therefore considerably reduces the number of measurements required, reduces the time and labour required for developing the error table, reduces the amount of memory capability required by the memory device 42 and reduces the computation time and complexity of the computer program.

In operating the system shown in the drawing with the use of the error table stored in the memory device 42 the computer 12 may be programmed in various different manners to make use of the error values. In accordance with one method of operation the computer 12 may be programmed to make error corrections in a discrete fashion as the driven part 16 passes given reference points. That is, as the

driven part passes a reference point an error correction is made in accordance with the error value stored in the memory 42 for such reference point, the whole extent of the correction being made at one time. As an alternative to this the computer may be programmed to interpolate the error correction required for any position of the driven part 16 from the error values associated with adjacent reference points and to progressively or proportionally make error corrections in accordance with such interpolated values as the driven part is moved between reference points.

Where the drive motors of the positioning device are stepping motors the output commands from the computer appearing on the lines 38 and 40 consist of electrical pulses and the corrections effected by the computer through the use of the error table consists essentially of adding or subtracting pulses to the pulse trains which would otherwise appear on the line 38 and 40. Where the computer is programmed to make corrections in a discrete fashion a number of pulses related to the magnitude of the error value are added to or subtracted from the lines 38 and 40 as each reference position is reached. Where the computer is programmed to interpolate the error values single pulses are added or subtracted from the lines 38 and 40 in a proportional manner. That is, the space between two reference points along the axis in question is divided into increments, with the number of such increments depending on the error values at the reference points, and one pulse is added or subtracted as the driven part reaches the end of each increment.

It should be understood that the embodiment of the invention shown in the drawing and described above is intended to be exemplary only, that various changes may be made from the construction disclosed and that the drawings and description are not to be construed as defining or limiting the scope of the invention, the claims forming a part of the specification being relied upon for that purpose. In particular, it should be understood that the drive motors used in the part positioning device, such as the motors 26 and 28, need not be stepping motors and could instead be servo motors. In this case the corrected output commands supplied to the motor drivers 32 and 30 over the lines 38 and 40 may be digital commands generally similar to those supplied to the computer 12 by the input device 10 over the lines 34 and 36 but corrected by the computer 12 through the use of the error table in the memory 42. The motor drivers 30 and 32 would also then constitute devices for converting the digital commands on the lines 38 and 42 into suitable signals for driving the motors 26 and 28.

WHAT WE CLAIM IS:—

1. In a part positioning system for moving a part relative to a given reference member, the combination comprising a memory device having stored therein a table of error values versus part positions, a drive system for said driven part operable to move said driven part to different positions relative to said reference member in response to input commands thereto, means providing primary input commands commanding movement of said driven part to various driven positions, and a digital computer operable to convert said primary input commands into input commands transmitted to said drive system, said computer including means for interrogating said memory device to obtain therefrom error values corresponding to the position of said driven part and for using the error value so obtained to correct said input commands transmitted to said drive system.
2. The combination defined in claim 1 further characterized by said drive system including a stepping motor for driving said driven part, and a driver for said stepping motor, said input commands transmitted to said drive system consisting of electrical pulses transmitted to said driven, and said

computer including means for adding pulses to or subtracting pulses from said input commands in accordance with the magnitude and sign of the error values obtained from said memory device.

3. The combination defined in claim 2 further characterized by said means for adding pulses to or subtracting pulses from said input commands including means for performing such an operation in a discrete fashion as said driven part passes given reference positions.

4. The combination defined in claim 2 further characterized by said means for adding pulses to or subtracting pulses from said input commands including means for performing such an operation in a proportional manner as said driven part moves between given reference positions.

5. A mechanical positioning device substantially as described with reference to and as shown in the accompanying drawings.

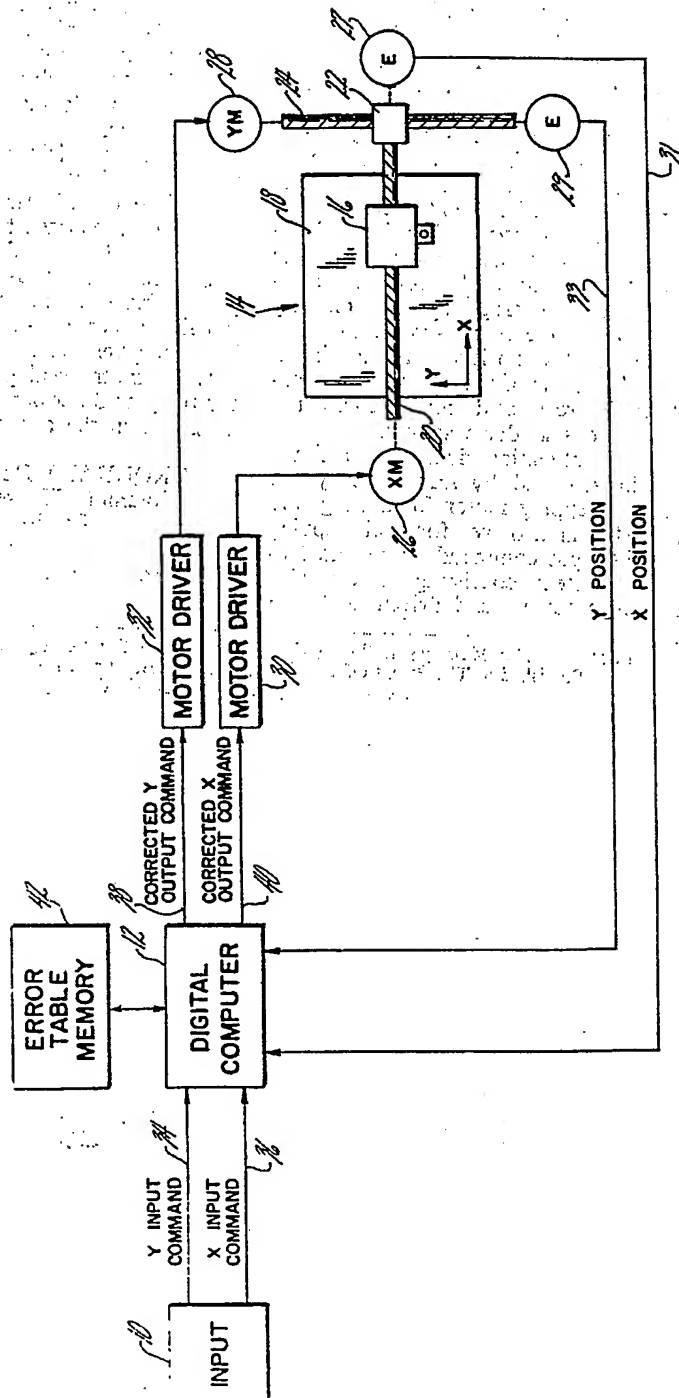
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COMPLETE SPECIFICATION

1 SHEET

This drawing is a reproduction of the Original on a reduced scale



1. The first part of the document is a list of the names of the persons who were present at the meeting. The names are listed in alphabetical order. The names are: [illegible]

2. The second part of the document is a list of the topics that were discussed at the meeting. The topics are listed in alphabetical order. The topics are: [illegible]

3. The third part of the document is a list of the actions that were taken at the meeting. The actions are listed in alphabetical order. The actions are: [illegible]

4. The fourth part of the document is a list of the decisions that were made at the meeting. The decisions are listed in alphabetical order. The decisions are: [illegible]

5. The fifth part of the document is a list of the recommendations that were made at the meeting. The recommendations are listed in alphabetical order. The recommendations are: [illegible]

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